

## **Mineral Revenues to the Public Sector in Colorado.**

A sequential slide show on the history of mineral production in the state  
and the public revenues that have resulted.

1. Colorado has a long history of mineral production.
2. Mineral production occurs throughout the state.
3. State Quadrant Map
4. Mineral production has been sustained throughout the state.
5. Colorado mineral production is an increasing share of national mineral production.
6. Oil production has been in steady decline for 20 years.
7. Most oil production is in the northern half of the state.
8. Gas production has risen dramatically.
9. Gas production is dominated by the booming SW quad.
10. Oil and gas prices have cycled widely.
11. Carbon Dioxide production is significant.
12. CO2 production is concentrated.
13. Coal production has shown strong growth for ten years
14. Coal production is dominated by the NW quad.
15. Underground coal production has become the dominant method
16. Metals production has come and gone.
17. Of the metals, Molybdenum has long running production.
18. Property tax leads in public revenue from mineral production
19. Most mineral based property tax is from oil and gas
20. Mineral based property tax revenue is received in the counties where production occurs
21. Mineral property tax is a big share in some counties
22. The Eastern Slope has higher property tax mill rates
23. The oil and gas severance tax is based on value of production
24. Severance tax revenue to the state from oil and gas
25. The coal severance tax is based on tonnage
26. Coal has been a steady severance tax revenue source
27. Molybdenum severance tax is on a cents per ton basis
28. Other Metals pay a bit of severance tax to the state
29. Total severance tax revenue to the state has swung widely
30. Half of severance revenue has gone to local governments
31. The other half of severance revenue has gone to various state programs.
32. Actual spending from severance tax funds
33. Federal mineral lease revenues to the state have been fairly steady
34. Federal mineral lease revenues come mostly from oil, gas and coal
35. Most federal lands are on the West Slope
36. Federal mineral lease revenues are distributed in a complex “cascade” formula
37. Results of the federal mineral lease distribution cascade formula
38. The majority of federal mineral lease revenue goes to the state school fund

**Colorado has a long and significant history of industrial mineral production.  
In the last decade the majority of production value has been in the mineral fuels: oil,  
gas and coal.**

Miner Slide 1									
COLORADO MINERAL PRODUCTION					COLORADO MINERAL PRODUCTION				
PRODUCTION (\$B)					PRODUCTION (\$B)				
CALENDAR			Non	TOTAL	CALENDAR			Non	TOTAL
YEAR:	OIL&GAS	COAL	Fuels		YEAR:	OIL&GAS	COAL	Fuels	
1950					1980	\$0.9	\$0.4	\$1.3	\$2.6
1951	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.2	1981	\$1.4	\$0.4	\$1.0	\$2.7
1952	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.2	1982	\$1.4	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$2.3
1953	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.2	1983	\$1.2	\$0.4	\$0.3	\$1.9
1954	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.3	1984	\$1.3	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$2.1
1955	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.3	1985	\$1.3	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$2.1
1956	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.3	1986	\$0.8	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$1.5
1957	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.4	1987	\$0.8	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$1.5
1958	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.3	1988	\$0.8	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$1.5
1959	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.3	1989	\$0.9	\$0.4	\$0.5	\$1.8
1960	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.3	1990	\$1.1	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$1.9
1961	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.3	1991	\$1.1	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$1.8
1962	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.3	1992	\$1.2	\$0.4	\$0.5	\$2.1
1963	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.3	1993	\$1.3	\$0.4	\$0.5	\$2.3
1964	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.3	1994	\$1.3	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$2.4
1965	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.3	1995	\$1.2	\$0.5	\$0.8	\$2.5
1966	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.4	1996	\$1.4	\$0.4	\$0.6	\$2.5
1967	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.3	1997	\$1.9	\$0.5	\$0.7	\$3.1
1968	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.4	1998	\$1.7	\$0.5	\$0.7	\$2.9
1969	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.4	1999	\$1.9	\$0.5	\$0.7	\$3.1
1970	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.4	2000	\$3.4	\$0.5	\$0.7	\$4.5
1971	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.4	2001	\$3.2	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$4.4
1972	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.4	2002	\$2.9	\$0.6	\$0.8	\$4.3
1973	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.5	2003	\$5.5	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$6.8
1974	\$0.3	\$0.1	\$0.4	\$0.8	2004	\$7.0	\$0.7	\$1.2	\$8.9
1975	\$0.4	\$0.1	\$0.4	\$1.0	2005	\$10.1	\$0.9	\$1.8	\$12.8
1976	\$0.5	\$0.1	\$0.5	\$1.1	2006	\$8.5	\$1.0	\$1.8	\$11.3
1977	\$0.5	\$0.2	\$0.6	\$1.4					
1978	\$0.5	\$0.2	\$0.6	\$1.4					
1979	\$0.7	\$0.3	\$0.8	\$1.8					

**Mineral production occurs through the state.  
The majority of production value  
has been from the Western half of the state.**

<b>Miner Slide 2</b>				
PERCENT OF VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION by Quad 2002-06				
	NorthWest	NorthEast	SouthEast	SouthWest
	27.8%	28.2%	5.9%	38.1%

# Colorado State Map Quadrants

## Slide 3

Counties in each Colorado State Map Quadrant			
SouthWest	NorthWest	NorthEast	SouthEast
Alamosa	Eagle	Adams	Lake
Archuleta	Garfield	Arapahoe	Chafee
Conejos	Grand	Boulder	Fremont
Costilla	Jackson	Cheyene	Custer
Delta	Mesa	Clear Creek	Pueblo
Dolores	Moffat	Denver	Huerfano
Gunnison	Pitkin	Douglas	Las Animas
Hinsdale	Rio Blanco	El Paso	Baca
La Plata	Routt	Elbert	Prowers
Mineral	Summit	Gilpin	Bent
Montezuma		Jefferson	Kiowa
Montrose		Kit Carson	Otero
Ouray		Larimer	Crowley
Rio Grande		Lincoln	
Saguache		Logan	
San Juan		Morgan	
San Miguel		Park	
		Philips	
		Sedgwick	
		Teller	
		Washington	
		Weld	
		Yuma	

**In the 1990's the NW has been declining  
in production value from long term oil and gas fields  
while the SW has been increasing  
with new coal bed methane production**

Miner Slide 4				
Calendar	PERCENT OF VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION by Quad			
Year	NorthWest	NorthEast	SouthEast	SouthWest
1980	39%	24%	31%	5%
1981	41%	29%	24%	6%
1982	46%	32%	13%	9%
1983	53%	32%	4%	11%
1984	46%	33%	10%	11%
1985	42%	34%	10%	14%
1986	40%	31%	12%	17%
1987	46%	34%	7%	14%
1988	45%	34%	7%	14%
1989	45%	33%	7%	15%
1990	43%	33%	7%	17%
1991	41%	33%	6%	20%
1992	40%	34%	5%	21%
1993	35%	35%	4%	26%
1994	34%	32%	4%	30%
1995	33%	34%	5%	28%
1996	32%	32%	3%	33%
1997	29%	29%	2%	40%
1998	29%	27%	3%	41%
1999	28%	25%	3%	43%
2000	23%	28%	5%	45%
2001	25%	26%	5%	44%
2002	26%	27%	5%	42%
2003	24%	27%	6%	43%
2004	26%	29%	6%	39%
2005	30%	28%	6%	35%
2006	33%	30%	6%	31%

## Colorado Mineral Production is an increasing share of total national Mineral Production

MinerTables Slide 5							
Percent of National Production				Percent of National Production			
Calendar				Calendar			
Year	Oil Bbl	Gas Mcf	Coal	Year	Oil Bbl	Gas Mcf	Coal
1950				1980	0.8%	0.9%	2.3%
1951	1.1%	0.1%	0.7%	1981	0.8%	0.9%	2.4%
1952	1.2%	0.3%	0.7%	1982	0.8%	1.0%	2.2%
1953	1.4%	0.3%	0.7%	1983	0.8%	0.9%	2.1%
1954	1.8%	0.4%	0.7%	1984	0.8%	0.9%	2.0%
1955	1.9%	0.4%	0.7%	1985	0.8%	1.0%	2.0%
1956	2.0%	0.4%	0.7%	1986	0.8%	0.9%	1.7%
1957	1.9%	0.7%	0.7%	1987	0.8%	0.9%	1.6%
1958	1.8%	0.6%	0.7%	1988	0.9%	1.0%	1.7%
1959	1.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1989	0.9%	1.1%	1.8%
1960	1.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1990	0.9%	1.2%	1.9%
1961	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%	1991	1.0%	1.4%	1.8%
1962	1.4%	0.8%	0.8%	1992	1.0%	1.6%	1.9%
1963	1.2%	0.8%	0.8%	1993	1.0%	1.9%	2.3%
1964	1.1%	0.7%	0.9%	1994	1.0%	2.2%	2.5%
1965	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1995	0.9%	2.3%	2.5%
1966	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%	1996	0.8%	2.4%	2.3%
1967	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%	1997	0.8%	2.7%	2.5%
1968	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	1998	0.8%	2.9%	2.7%
1969	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	1999	0.7%	3.1%	2.7%
1970	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	2000	0.7%	3.2%	2.7%
1971	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	2001	0.7%	3.4%	3.0%
1972	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	2002	0.7%	4.0%	3.2%
1973	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%	2003	0.8%	4.4%	3.3%
1974	1.0%	0.6%	1.1%	2004	0.9%	4.6%	3.6%
1975	1.0%	0.8%	1.3%	2005	0.9%	4.9%	3.3%
1976	1.1%	0.9%	1.4%	2006			
1977	1.1%	0.9%	1.7%				
1978	1.0%	0.9%	2.1%				
1979	0.9%	0.9%	2.3%				

# Oil Production Quantity has declined for the last 5years. Value cycles with the world price.

Miner Slide 6								
OIL Production and Value					OIL Production and Value			
Calendar			VALUE		Calendar			VALUE
Year	M BBL	\$/BBL	\$M		Year	M BBL	\$/BBL	\$M
1950					1980	29.8	\$21.59	\$643.4
1951	27.8	\$2.54	\$70.7		1981	30.4	\$31.77	\$966.1
1952	30.4	\$2.55	\$77.5		1982	30.8	\$28.52	\$878.1
1953	36.4	\$2.71	\$98.7		1983	29.2	\$26.19	\$764.7
1954	46.2	\$2.77	\$128.0		1984	29.8	\$25.88	\$771.1
1955	52.7	\$2.75	\$144.8		1985	30.6	\$25.25	\$771.5
1956	58.5	\$2.78	\$162.7		1986	29.7	\$13.79	\$409.0
1957	55.0	\$3.02	\$166.0		1987	29.4	\$17.57	\$515.9
1958	48.3	\$2.99	\$144.4		1988	32.8	\$14.21	\$466.2
1959	46.4	\$2.90	\$134.7		1989	30.8	\$17.95	\$553.1
1960	47.5	\$2.90	\$137.7		1990	30.9	\$22.64	\$699.3
1961	46.8	\$2.88	\$134.7		1991	31.5	\$19.95	\$628.4
1962	42.5	\$2.88	\$122.3		1992	30.9	\$19.32	\$597.5
1963	38.3	\$2.88	\$110.3		1993	31.4	\$15.13	\$474.4
1964	34.8	\$2.88	\$100.1		1994	30.9	\$15.15	\$468.4
1965	33.5	\$2.88	\$96.5		1995	28.6	\$17.19	\$491.8
1966	33.5	\$2.91	\$97.5		1996	25.6	\$20.84	\$534.0
1967	33.9	\$2.92	\$99.0		1997	24.4	\$18.89	\$460.3
1968	31.9	\$2.95	\$94.2		1998	22.5	\$12.65	\$284.1
1969	28.3	\$3.12	\$88.3		1999	19.3	\$17.33	\$334.8
1970	24.7	\$3.18	\$78.6		2000	19.1	\$28.42	\$543.7
1971	27.4	\$3.39	\$92.9		2001	19.8	\$23.73	\$468.8
1972	32.0	\$3.41	\$109.2		2002	20.4	\$23.52	\$480.1
1973	36.6	\$4.25	\$155.5		2003	21.4	\$28.51	\$611.0
1974	37.5	\$7.57	\$283.9		2004	22.5	\$38.78	\$873.6
1975	38.1	\$9.60	\$365.7		2005	23.1	\$53.85	\$1,246.0
1976	39.0	\$9.64	\$376.3		2006	23.7	\$60.32	\$1,431.8
1977	39.5	\$9.75	\$384.7					
1978	36.8	\$9.92	\$365.1					
1979	32.3	\$13.14	\$424.7					

## Most oil production is in the NW and NE quads.

Miner Slide 7	Oil Production Quantity by State Quad			
	Millions of Barrels per Year			
	NorthEast	NorthWest	SouthEast	SouthWest
1980	10.3	18.8	0.4	0.4
1981	12.7	16.8	0.4	0.4
1982	13.2	16.6	0.5	0.5
1983	11.8	16.4	0.4	0.6
1984	12.8	15.4	0.9	0.7
1985	14.5	13.9	0.9	1.3
1986	14.7	12.8	0.8	1.3
1987	14.2	13.4	0.7	1.0
1988	17.3	13.8	0.6	1.1
1989	15.9	13.5	0.5	1.0
1990	15.3	13.9	0.5	1.1
1991	15.5	14.2	0.6	1.2
1992	15.9	13.2	0.7	1.1
1993	17.5	11.8	0.7	1.4
1994	18.0	10.8	0.7	1.5
1995	15.9	10.2	1.2	1.3
1996	14.2	9.5	0.9	1.0
1997	13.9	9.0	0.7	0.8
1998	12.9	8.3	0.6	0.7
1999	11.2	7.3	0.4	0.4
2000	11.3	7.1	0.4	0.4
2001	11.9	7.0	0.4	0.4
2002	13.0	6.8	0.4	0.3
2003	14.1	6.6	0.3	0.4
2004	15.1	6.8	0.3	0.4
2005	15.4	7.1	0.3	0.3
2006	15.8	7.4	0.3	0.3



# Gas Production Quantity has grown dramatically for 10 years.

## Value cycles with the market price.

Miner Slide 8								
Natural Gas Production and Value					Natural Gas Production and Value			
Calendar			VALUE		Calendar		VALUE	
Year	BCF	\$/MCF	\$M		Year	BCF	\$/MCF	\$M
1950					1980	189	\$1.590	\$300
1951	14	\$0.043	\$0.6		1981	197	\$1.980	\$390
1952	34	\$0.055	\$1.9		1982	212	\$2.460	\$522
1953	29	\$0.058	\$1.7		1983	173	\$2.590	\$449
1954	46	\$0.087	\$4.0		1984	191	\$2.660	\$508
1955	49	\$0.099	\$4.9		1985	190	\$2.550	\$485
1956	54	\$0.098	\$5.3		1986	175	\$2.100	\$368
1957	95	\$0.100	\$9.5		1987	186	\$1.680	\$313
1958	82	\$0.105	\$8.7		1988	213	\$1.550	\$330
1959	100	\$0.110	\$11.0		1989	235	\$1.520	\$356
1960	107	\$0.119	\$12.8		1990	268	\$1.549	\$416
1961	108	\$0.116	\$12.5		1991	299	\$1.410	\$422
1962	128	\$0.116	\$14.8		1992	355	\$1.633	\$580
1963	134	\$0.117	\$15.7		1993	434	\$1.997	\$867
1964	131	\$0.118	\$15.5		1994	510	\$1.686	\$860
1965	133	\$0.129	\$17.2		1995	555	\$1.230	\$682
1966	133	\$0.130	\$17.3		1996	584	\$1.561	\$912
1967	117	\$0.133	\$15.5		1997	650	\$2.290	\$1,489
1968	121	\$0.135	\$16.4		1998	705	\$1.950	\$1,374
1969	119	\$0.145	\$17.2		1999	732	\$2.180	\$1,596
1970	106	\$0.147	\$15.6		2000	772	\$3.680	\$2,840
1971	109	\$0.156	\$16.9		2001	831	\$3.323	\$2,762
1972	117	\$0.165	\$19.3		2002	953	\$2.540	\$2,422
1973	138	\$0.177	\$24.3		2003	1,050	\$4.665	\$4,896
1974	145	\$0.200	\$28.9		2004	1,095	\$5.588	\$6,120
1975	172	\$0.260	\$44.6		2005	1,151	\$7.666	\$8,825
1976	184	\$0.480	\$88.3		2006	1,231	\$5.782	\$7,115
1977	189	\$0.810	\$152.9					
1978	184	\$0.840	\$154.3					
1979	188	\$1.410	\$264.4					

## Gas production is dominated by the booming SW quad

<b>Miner Slide 9</b>	Natural Gas Production Quantity by State Quad			
Calendar	Billions of Cubic Feet per Year			
Year	NorthEast	NorthWest	SouthEast	SouthWest
1980	85	64	11	30
1981	95	61	10	31
1982	105	66	11	29
1983	80	59	8	26
1984	94	59	8	31
1985	103	50	7	31
1986	101	41	5	28
1987	104	44	5	33
1988	117	50	8	37
1989	117	61	8	48
1990	126	72	9	61
1991	137	76	8	78
1992	150	80	8	117
1993	175	86	8	165
1994	185	89	7	229
1995	176	98	9	272
1996	161	104	13	305
1997	161	112	19	358
1998	165	112	28	400
1999	174	108	36	414
2000	184	114	43	431
2001	204	141	51	436
2002	229	180	71	473
2003	245	212	81	511
2004	243	270	87	495
2005	236	337	95	483
2006	240	417	106	467

# Oil and Gas Prices have swung widely with national market cycles over the last ten years.

Miner	Colorado	Colorado		Colorado	Colorado		Colorado	Colorado			Colorado	Colorado
Slide	Gas Price	Oil Price		Gas Price	Oil Price		Gas Price	Oil Price			Gas Price	Oil Price
10	Composite	Average		Composite	Average		Composite	Average			Composite	Average
	Index	Price		Index	Price		Index	Price			Index	Price
	\$/Mcf	\$/bbl		\$/Mcf	\$/bbl		\$/Mcf	\$/bbl			\$/Mcf	\$/bbl
Dec-94	\$1.49	\$14.58	Jan-99	\$1.73	\$10.64	Jan-02	\$1.85	\$17.16	Jan-05		\$5.81	\$44.20
Jan-95	\$1.15	\$16.82	Feb-99	\$1.60	\$10.04	Feb-02	\$2.17	\$18.24	Feb-05		\$5.60	\$44.55
Feb-95	\$1.14	\$17.52	Mar-99	\$1.66	\$12.86	Mar-02	\$3.11	\$21.84	Mar-05		\$6.66	\$52.12
Mar-95	\$1.09	\$17.31	Apr-99	\$2.14	\$15.29	Apr-02	\$2.54	\$23.56	Apr-05		\$6.65	\$50.73
Apr-95	\$1.19	\$18.63	May-99	\$2.11	\$15.97	May-02	\$1.95	\$24.41	May-05		\$5.77	\$47.22
May-95	\$1.23	\$18.42	Jun-99	\$2.14	\$16.13	Jun-02	\$2.04	\$23.02	Jun-05		\$6.51	\$53.87
Jun-95	\$1.08	\$17.21	Jul-99	\$2.35	\$18.22	Jul-02	\$2.13	\$24.41	Jul-05		\$6.36	\$56.37
Jul-95	\$0.99	\$16.01	Aug-99	\$2.75	\$19.32	Aug-02	\$1.79	\$25.59	Aug-05		\$8.48	\$62.34
Aug-95	\$1.13	\$16.64	Sep-99	\$2.52	\$21.74	Sep-02	\$1.87	\$27.11	Sep-05		\$10.26	\$62.74
Sep-95	\$1.20	\$16.99	Oct-99	\$3.03	\$20.73	Oct-02	\$3.35	\$26.30	Oct-05		\$11.47	\$59.70
Oct-95	\$1.33	\$16.15	Nov-99	\$2.21	\$23.02	Nov-02	\$3.69	\$23.71	Nov-05		\$9.08	\$55.66
Nov-95	\$1.41	\$16.75	Dec-99	\$2.31	\$24.01	Dec-02	\$3.99	\$26.89	Dec-05		\$9.34	\$56.64
Dec-95	\$1.41	\$17.88	Jan-00	\$2.51	\$25.03	Jan-03	\$4.44	\$30.20	Jan-06		\$7.11	\$62.56
Jan-96	\$1.29	\$17.68	Feb-00	\$2.50	\$27.52	Feb-03	\$5.79	\$33.06	Feb-06		\$6.51	\$59.26
Feb-96	\$1.25	\$17.55	Mar-00	\$2.88	\$28.19	Mar-03	\$3.68	\$30.66	Mar-06		\$5.94	\$58.99
Mar-96	\$1.16	\$19.96	Apr-00	\$2.89	\$23.74	Apr-03	\$4.28	\$25.70	Apr-06		\$6.04	\$63.79
Apr-96	\$1.16	\$22.14	May-00	\$3.99	\$27.07	May-03	\$5.29	\$25.55	May-06		\$5.08	\$64.00
May-96	\$1.19	\$19.97	Jun-00	\$4.55	\$30.29	Jun-03	\$4.97	\$27.91	Jun-06		\$5.35	\$65.66
Jun-96	\$1.41	\$19.23	Jul-00	\$3.48	\$28.11	Jul-03	\$4.26	\$28.21	Jul-06		\$6.25	\$67.90
Jul-96	\$1.69	\$20.09	Aug-00	\$3.63	\$29.28	Aug-03	\$4.68	\$29.08	Aug-06		\$5.71	\$64.78
Aug-96	\$1.44	\$20.77	Sep-00	\$4.65	\$31.88	Sep-03	\$4.26	\$25.79	Sep-06		\$3.22	\$57.21
Sep-96	\$1.53	\$22.69	Oct-00	\$4.65	\$31.00	Oct-03	\$4.21	\$27.91	Oct-06		\$6.59	\$52.66
Oct-96	\$2.50	\$23.78	Nov-00	\$6.37	\$32.48	Nov-03	\$4.64	\$28.36	Nov-06		\$6.42	\$53.74
Nov-96	\$3.76	\$22.43	Dec-00	\$9.30	\$26.43	Dec-03	\$5.48	\$29.66	Dec-06		\$5.16	\$53.29
Dec-96	\$4.89	\$23.83	Jan-01	\$6.75	\$27.46	Jan-04	\$5.42	\$31.51	Jan-07		\$6.85	\$49.27
Jan-97	\$2.64	\$23.94	Feb-01	\$5.12	\$27.78	Feb-04	\$4.70	\$31.88	Feb-07		\$6.82	\$53.27
Feb-97	\$1.52	\$20.96	Mar-01	\$4.88	\$25.30	Mar-04	\$4.65	\$34.16	Mar-07		\$4.97	\$55.80
Mar-97	\$1.60	\$19.76	Apr-01	\$4.37	\$25.57	Apr-04	\$5.34	\$34.00	Apr-07		\$5.92	\$56.65
Apr-97	\$1.86	\$18.56	May-01	\$2.98	\$26.64	May-04	\$6.03	\$37.47	May-07		\$5.26	\$56.36
May-97	\$1.74	\$19.49	Jun-01	\$2.22	\$25.54	Jun-04	\$5.74	\$35.55	Jun-07		\$4.99	\$61.04
Jun-97	\$1.80	\$17.68	Jul-01	\$2.43	\$24.46	Jul-04	\$5.69	\$38.11	Jul-07		\$4.42	\$65.81
Jul-97	\$1.78	\$18.22	Aug-01	\$2.23	\$25.17	Aug-04	\$4.84	\$42.39	Aug-07		\$3.49	\$65.26
Aug-97	\$1.97	\$18.33	Sep-01	\$1.31	\$22.54	Sep-04	\$4.75	\$43.09	Sep-07		\$3.21	\$72.40
Sep-97	\$2.81	\$18.20	Oct-01	\$2.79	\$19.48	Oct-04	\$7.41	\$50.51	Oct-07		\$4.97	\$81.10
Oct-97	\$3.25	\$19.63	Nov-01	\$2.26	\$17.54	Nov-04	\$6.46	\$46.00	Nov-07			
Nov-97	\$2.17	\$18.59	Dec-01	\$2.53	\$17.33	Dec-04	\$6.03	\$40.73	Dec-07			

# Carbon Dioxide Production Quantity has been stable for 10 years.

## Value cycles with the market price.

Miner Slide 11							
Carbon Dioxide Gas Production and Value				Carbon Dioxide Gas Production and Value			
Calendar			VALUE	Calendar			VALUE
Year	BCF	\$/MCF	\$M	Year	BCF	\$/MCF	\$M
1950				1980	3	\$0.400	\$1.1
1951				1981	3	\$0.500	\$1.7
1952				1982	4	\$0.500	\$1.8
1953				1983	22	\$0.500	\$11.2
1954				1984	85	\$0.490	\$41.4
1955				1985	196	\$0.720	\$141.2
1956				1986	274	\$0.470	\$128.9
1957				1987	272	\$0.430	\$117.0
1958				1988	278	\$0.400	\$111.2
1959				1989	287	\$0.426	\$122.2
1960	0	\$0.128	\$0.0	1990	277	\$0.679	\$188.5
1961	0	\$0.113	\$0.0	1991	279	\$0.667	\$185.9
1962	0	\$0.101	\$0.0	1992	294	\$0.581	\$170.9
1963	0	\$0.169	\$0.0	1993	269	\$0.489	\$131.8
1964	0	\$0.170	\$0.0	1994	307	\$0.421	\$129.6
1965	0	\$0.167	\$0.0	1995	299	\$0.325	\$97.0
1966	0	\$0.170	\$0.0	1996	327	\$0.335	\$109.5
1967	0	\$0.169	\$0.0	1997	333	\$0.284	\$94.7
1968	0	\$0.169	\$0.0	1998	368	\$0.355	\$130.4
1969	0	\$0.170	\$0.0	1999	305	\$0.353	\$107.6
1970	5	\$0.170	\$0.8	2000	311	\$0.422	\$131.1
1971	6	\$0.170	\$1.0	2001	325	\$0.412	\$133.9
1972	6	\$0.170	\$1.1	2002	320	\$0.441	\$141.0
1973	5	\$0.170	\$0.9	2003	307	\$0.319	\$98.0
1974	5	\$0.170	\$0.8	2004	341	\$0.378	\$129.0
1975	4	\$0.170	\$0.7	2005	361	\$0.667	\$241.0
1976	4	\$0.170	\$0.7	2006	387	\$0.735	\$284.1
1977	4	\$0.170	\$0.6				
1978	3	\$0.200	\$0.6				
1979	3	\$0.300	\$0.9				

**Almost all CO<sub>2</sub> production is concentrated  
in two fields in Montezuma and Huerfano Counties**

<b>Miner Slide 12</b>	Carbon Dioxide Gas Production Quantity by State Quad			
Calendar	Billions of Cubic Feet per Year			
Year	NorthEast	NorthWest	SouthEast	SouthWest
1980	-	2	-	1
1981	-	3	-	1
1982	-	3	-	1
1983	-	1	20	1
1984	-	1	35	49
1985	-	2	60	135
1986	-	1	84	189
1987	-	1	97	174
1988	-	1	98	179
1989	-	1	87	198
1990	-	2	71	205
1991	-	1	70	208
1992	-	2	80	213
1993	-	2	83	185
1994	-	1	85	221
1995	-	1	78	220
1996	-	1	67	259
1997	-	1	61	271
1998	-	1	51	315
1999	-	1	45	258
2000	-	1	38	272
2001	-	1	33	291
2002	-	1	27	291
2003	-	1	22	284
2004	-	1	20	320
2005	-	1	16	344
2006	0	2	26	359

# Coal Production Quantity has grown dramatically for 10 years.

## Value cycles with the market price.

Miner Slide 13							
Coal Production and Value				Coal Production and Value			
Millions of Tons per Year				Millions of Tons per Year			
Calendar			VALUE	Calendar			VALUE
Year	MTPY	\$/Ton	\$M	Year	MTPY	\$/Ton	\$M
1950				1980	19.0	\$19.26	\$365.4
1951	4.1	\$5.16	\$21.2	1981	19.7	\$21.06	\$414.4
1952	3.6	\$5.30	\$19.2	1982	18.5	\$22.75	\$419.8
1953	3.6	\$5.31	\$19.0	1983	16.7	\$21.88	\$366.3
1954	2.9	\$5.55	\$16.1	1984	17.7	\$21.62	\$382.2
1955	3.6	\$5.63	\$20.1	1985	17.3	\$24.65	\$426.5
1956	3.5	\$5.66	\$19.8	1986	15.3	\$23.44	\$358.5
1957	3.6	\$6.07	\$21.8	1987	14.4	\$23.58	\$339.2
1958	3.0	\$6.49	\$19.3	1988	15.9	\$23.09	\$366.9
1959	3.3	\$6.39	\$21.0	1989	17.4	\$23.64	\$412.0
1960	3.6	\$5.85	\$21.1	1990	19.1	\$21.75	\$415.9
1961	3.7	\$6.20	\$22.8	1991	17.7	\$22.18	\$392.9
1962	3.4	\$5.92	\$20.1	1992	19.3	\$21.33	\$411.4
1963	3.7	\$5.93	\$22.0	1993	22.0	\$20.35	\$448.6
1964	4.4	\$5.38	\$23.7	1994	26.0	\$19.76	\$514.4
1965	4.8	\$5.10	\$24.4	1995	25.9	\$19.26	\$498.9
1966	5.2	\$4.99	\$26.1	1996	24.7	\$17.94	\$442.9
1967	5.4	\$4.77	\$25.9	1997	27.4	\$18.46	\$506.2
1968	5.6	\$4.80	\$26.8	1998	29.6	\$17.30	\$512.5
1969	5.2	\$5.62	\$29.1	1999	30.0	\$17.23	\$516.6
1970	6.0	\$5.85	\$35.2	2000	29.2	\$16.35	\$476.8
1971	5.3	\$6.37	\$33.8	2001	33.4	\$17.20	\$574.7
1972	5.5	\$6.44	\$35.6	2002	35.2	\$17.72	\$623.8
1973	6.2	\$7.41	\$46.2	2003	35.9	\$18.21	\$653.4
1974	7.0	\$9.29	\$64.7	2004	39.8	\$18.10	\$721.1
1975	8.4	\$16.25	\$135.9	2005	37.8	\$23.09	\$873.3
1976	9.5	\$15.26	\$144.4	2006	35.5	\$27.44	\$973.9
1977	12.0	\$16.00	\$191.5				
1978	14.4	\$17.11	\$245.7				
1979	18.1	\$16.72	\$303.1				

## Coal production is Concentrated in five counties.

<b>Miner Slide 14</b>	Coal Production Quantity by State Quad			
Calendar	Millions of Tons per Year			
Year	NorthEast	NorthWest	SouthEast	SouthWest
1980	0.0	15.1	1.2	2.6
1981	0.0	15.1	1.1	3.4
1982	0.1	14.1	1.0	3.2
1983	0.2	12.9	0.8	2.9
1984	0.4	13.6	0.6	3.1
1985	0.4	13.8	0.5	2.6
1986	0.4	13.2	0.4	1.4
1987	0.1	12.3	0.5	1.4
1988	0.1	13.3	1.1	1.4
1989	-	14.4	1.5	1.6
1990	-	15.5	1.9	1.7
1991	-	14.0	1.4	2.3
1992	-	14.6	0.8	3.9
1993	-	15.0	1.2	5.9
1994	-	16.7	2.1	7.2
1995	-	16.1	1.8	7.9
1996	-	15.9	0.2	8.6
1997	-	18.5	0.2	8.7
1998	-	20.1	0.2	9.3
1999	-	19.3	0.2	10.4
2000	-	17.8	0.2	11.1
2001	-	19.5	0.0	13.9
2002	-	19.2	0.2	15.9
2003	-	18.6	-	17.2
2004	-	21.1	-	18.7
2005	-	20.7	-	17.1
2006	-	19.0	-	16.5

## Underground Coal Production has become the dominant method

<b>Miner Slide 15</b>	
Percent of State Coal	
Production from	
Underground Mines	
1980	31%
1981	34%
1982	37%
1983	34%
1984	36%
1985	38%
1986	36%
1987	40%
1988	44%
1989	51%
1990	57%
1991	54%
1992	54%
1993	59%
1994	66%
1995	67%
1996	62%
1997	65%
1998	66%
1999	68%
2000	69%
2001	71%
2002	72%
2003	77%
2004	79%
2005	79%
2006	80%



## Metals production in Colorado has come and gone and come again

Miner Slide 16						
	Other Minerals				Other Minerals	
	Production Value				Production Value	
	Metals	Other			Metals	Other
YEAR:	\$M	\$M		YEAR:	\$M	\$M
1950				1980	\$997	\$266
1951	\$30	\$57		1981	\$836	\$129
1952	\$31	\$58		1982	\$305	\$131
1953	\$40	\$52		1983	\$51	\$275
1954	\$50	\$58		1984	\$219	\$175
1955	\$50	\$67		1985	\$163	\$96
1956	\$92	\$42		1986	\$178	\$63
1957	\$105	\$72		1987	\$165	\$91
1958	\$71	\$62		1988	\$181	\$72
1959	\$64	\$84		1989	\$199	\$137
1960	\$74	\$98		1990	\$149	\$49
1961	\$89	\$87		1991	\$130	\$87
1962	\$67	\$87		1992	\$117	\$254
1963	\$87	\$85		1993	\$121	\$273
1964	\$87	\$91		1994	\$161	\$243
1965	\$93	\$101		1995	\$386	\$335
1966	\$103	\$108		1996	\$191	\$341
1967	\$94	\$112		1997	\$249	\$344
1968	\$177	\$45		1998	\$176	\$400
1969	\$173	\$61		1999	\$133	\$421
1970	\$190	\$69		2000	\$157	\$388
1971	\$177	\$71		2001	\$128	\$382
1972	\$169	\$92		2002	\$200	\$411
1973	\$160	\$145		2003	\$207	\$382
1974	\$218	\$154		2004	\$661	\$390
1975	\$246	\$166		2005	\$1,152	\$418
1976	\$274	\$226		2006	\$1,172	\$353
1977	\$412	\$223				
1978	\$475	\$124				
1979	\$728	\$97				

**Of the metals, Molybdenum and Gold have  
generated significant tax revenue, many others contribute**

<b>Miner Slide 17</b>						
Moly Production and Value						
Calendar		VALUE		Calendar		VALUE
Year	M lb/yr	\$M		Year	M lb/yr	\$M
1950				1980	102.2	\$911.2
1951	22.9	\$22.9		1981	90.4	\$780.7
1952	24.6	\$24.6		1982	45.0	\$265.5
1953	33.9	\$33.9		1983	-	\$0.0
1954	43.5	\$43.5		1984	43.6	\$179.8
1955	44.3	\$44.3		1985	44.9	\$146.1
1956	46.7	\$46.7		1986	45.5	\$130.6
1957	47.5	\$47.5		1987	27.2	\$78.8
1958	44.0	\$44.0		1988	30.0	\$103.2
1959	38.2	\$38.2		1989	45.6	\$152.4
1960	46.7	\$46.7		1990	41.3	\$116.0
1961	47.5	\$63.6		1991	38.4	\$90.2
1962	32.4	\$45.4		1992	33.3	\$72.6
1963	48.0	\$67.2		1993	23.7	\$68.7
1964	46.4	\$69.2		1994	26.5	\$99.9
1965	50.7	\$78.6		1995	42.0	\$316.3
1966	57.3	\$88.9		1996	30.0	\$113.7
1967	53.8	\$90.0		1997	38.0	\$163.8
1968	51.2	\$95.0		1998	25.0	\$85.5
1969	52.6	\$100.0		1999	21.0	\$55.4
1970	57.4	\$114.7		2000	19.7	\$44.4
1971	54.0	\$105.4		2001	18.6	\$43.9
1972	52.8	\$102.9		2002	20.5	\$77.3
1973	50.9	\$96.7		2003	22.2	\$75.9
1974	59.1	\$124.0		2004	27.5	\$521.0
1975	58.7	\$146.6		2005	32.2	\$952.8
1976	66.7	\$183.4		2006	37.1	\$982.4
1977	69.1	\$276.5				
1978	84.0	\$377.8				
1979	91.9	\$557.0				

**Property tax revenue to local governments from mineral production  
usually exceeds the amount collected by the state  
from severance and federal mineral lease**

	Mineral Revenue by Source		Federal	
	Property	Severance	Mineral	
	Tax	Tax	Lease	Total
1990	\$74	\$14	\$46	\$134
1991	\$77	\$22	\$55	\$154
1992	\$85	\$15	\$42	\$143
1993	\$76	\$22	\$35	\$133
1994	\$85	\$15	\$37	\$137
1995	\$93	\$11	\$32	\$136
1996	\$91	\$15	\$32	\$138
1997	\$84	\$30	\$44	\$159
1998	\$94	\$30	\$41	\$165
1999	\$107	\$34	\$38	\$179
2000	\$93	\$32	\$48	\$173
2001	\$82	\$62	\$65	\$208
2002	\$146	\$57	\$42	\$245
2003	\$153	\$32	\$63	\$248
2004	\$134	\$116	\$90	\$340
2005	\$225	\$146	\$115	\$486
2006	\$253	\$212	\$144	\$609
2007	\$347	\$137	\$126	\$610

## Most mineral based property tax is from oil and gas.

	Property Tax Revenue					
Calendar	Oil and					
Year	Gas	Coal	Metals	Earths	Total	
1990	\$59	\$7	\$7	\$2	\$74	
1991	\$61	\$8	\$6	\$2	\$77	
1992	\$72	\$5	\$8	\$2	\$85	
1993	\$63	\$4	\$7	\$2	\$76	
1994	\$73	\$3	\$7	\$2	\$85	
1995	\$80	\$3	\$8	\$2	\$93	
1996	\$78	\$3	\$8	\$2	\$91	
1997	\$68	\$6	\$8	\$2	\$84	
1998	\$77	\$6	\$8	\$2	\$94	
1999	\$89	\$7	\$9	\$3	\$107	
2000	\$75	\$7	\$8	\$3	\$93	
2001	\$63	\$7	\$9	\$3	\$82	
2002	\$129	\$6	\$6	\$5	\$146	
2003	\$136	\$5	\$7	\$5	\$153	
2004	\$116	\$6	\$8	\$5	\$134	
2005	\$210	\$6	\$4	\$4	\$225	
2006	\$233	\$7	\$9	\$4	\$253	
2007	\$321	\$11	\$11	\$4	\$347	

**Mineral based property tax revenue is received  
by local governments in the counties where production  
occurs, enhanced sometimes by higher urban mill rates**

<b>MinerTables Slide 20 &amp; 21</b>					
Total Property Tax Revenue from Minerals		% Total Property			% Total Property
County	1997-06	Tax Rev	1997-06	Tax Rev	County
ADAMS	\$37.5	1.3%	\$2.2	2.9%	KIT CARSON
ALAMOSA	\$0.0	0.0%	\$7.2	12.5%	LAKE
ARAPAHOE	\$3.8	0.1%	\$256.3	51.1%	LA PLATA
ARCHULETA	\$2.2	1.9%	\$4.8	0.2%	LARIMER
BACA	\$5.7	15.4%	\$34.0	39.0%	LAS ANIMAS
BENT	\$1.1	3.4%	\$1.8	3.8%	LINCOLN
BOULDER	\$6.3	0.2%	\$4.2	3.3%	LOGAN
BROOMFIELD	\$1.4	0.4%	\$10.7	1.6%	MESA
CHAFFEE	\$0.1	0.1%	\$0.0	0.0%	MINERAL
CHEYENNE	\$25.6	55.7%	\$54.3	26.2%	MOFFAT
CLEAR CREEK	\$41.0	29.4%	\$43.0	28.3%	MONTEZUMA
CONEJOS	\$0.0	0.0%	\$1.3	0.7%	MONTROSE
COSTILLA	\$0.2	0.5%	\$3.0	1.2%	MORGAN
CROWLEY	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.1%	OTERO
CUSTER	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.1%	OURAY
DELTA	\$8.4	7.8%	\$0.2	0.1%	PARK
DENVER	\$0.4	0.0%	\$0.0	0.1%	PHILLIPS
DOLORES	\$3.5	17.3%	\$0.1	0.0%	PITKIN
DOUGLAS	\$0.6	0.0%	\$1.9	2.6%	PROWERS
EAGLE	\$0.6	0.1%	\$0.8	0.1%	PUEBLO
ELBERT	\$2.0	1.3%	\$85.6	68.1%	RIO BLANCO
EL PASO	\$3.0	0.1%	\$0.1	0.2%	RIO GRANDE
FREMONT	\$3.9	2.4%	\$15.1	4.6%	ROUTT
GARFIELD	\$141.6	30.2%	\$0.0	0.0%	SAGUACHE
GILPIN	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%	SAN JUAN
GRAND	\$3.0	1.3%	\$7.0	3.3%	SAN MIGUEL
GUNNISON	\$20.4	10.7%	\$0.1	0.2%	SEDGWICK
HINSDALE	\$0.1	0.9%	\$0.2	0.0%	SUMMIT
HUERFANO	\$14.7	21.6%	\$11.7	6.6%	TELLER
JACKSON	\$1.7	12.0%	\$13.9	25.0%	WASHINGTON
JEFFERSON	\$5.2	0.1%	\$437.3	24.8%	WELD
KIOWA	\$6.9	24.5%	\$34.0	27.6%	YUMA

## The Eastern Slope Has the Higher Property Tax Mill Levy Rates

Revenue	Average Rural Mill Rate			
Year	NorthEast	NorthWest	SouthEast	SouthWest
1989	66	51	70	60
1990	73	61	74	65
1991	76	63	74	65
1992	83	60	78	68
1993	86	59	78	68
1994	86	58	78	64
1995	86	59	78	63
1996	84	58	78	60
1997	84	58	78	63
1998	81	54	71	56
1999	83	55	70	52
2000	77	51	67	50
2001	78	52	67	50
2002	70	49	65	44
2003	70	51	69	45
2004	76	52	68	49
2005	77	53	66	45
2006	71	50	62	42
2007	78	50	61	40

**Oil and Gas have provided the majority of state severance tax revenue with  
some wide variations year-to-year.**

Severance Revenue					
from oil and gas					
Fiscal	Revenue	Production	Fiscal	Revenue	Production
Year	\$M	Value \$M	Year	\$M	Value \$M
1980	\$8.0	\$690			
1981	\$16.9	\$945	2001	\$54.4	\$3,515
1982	\$33.9	\$1,358	2002	\$48.9	\$3,365
1983	\$14.7	\$1,402	2003	\$23.6	\$3,043
1984	\$18.1	\$1,224	2004	\$107.1	\$5,605
1985	\$12.6	\$1,321	2005	\$135.4	\$7,122
1986	\$11.6	\$1,398	2006	\$201.7	\$10,312
1987	\$5.0	\$906	2007	\$125.9	\$8,831
1988	\$7.3	\$946			
1989	\$15.2	\$907			
1990	\$8.5	\$1,032			
1991	\$15.6	\$1,303			
1992	\$10.4	\$1,236			
1993	\$13.5	\$1,348			
1994	\$6.5	\$1,473			
1995	\$1.6	\$1,458			
1996	\$7.6	\$1,271			
1997	\$18.7	\$1,555			
1998	\$19.8	\$2,044			
1999	\$23.2	\$1,789			
2000	\$24.6	\$2,039			

**The oil and gas severance tax rate is based on value of production.  
Net of deductions, the effective rate zig-zags widely around a 1% average.**

		Severance Tax	
		O&G	O&G
Fiscal	Effective	Fiscal	Effective
Year	Tax Rate	Year	Tax Rate
1980	1.2%		
81	1.8%	2001	1.5%
82	2.5%	02	1.5%
83	1.0%	03	0.8%
84	1.5%	04	1.9%
85	1.0%	05	1.9%
86	0.8%	06	2.0%
87	0.5%	07	1.4%
88	0.8%		
89	1.7%		
90	0.8%		
91	1.2%		
92	0.8%		
93	1.0%		
94	0.4%		
95	0.1%		
96	0.6%		
97	1.2%		
98	1.0%		
99	1.3%		
00	1.2%		



## The coal severance tax has been a steady source of state revenue.

Severance Tax Revenue from Coal									
Fiscal	Revenue	Production	Base	Effective	Fiscal	Production	Base	Effective	
Year	\$M	M Tons	Rate	Rate	Year	\$M	M Tons	Rate	Rate
1980	\$11.1	18.1	\$0.66	\$0.61					
81	\$10.6	19.0	\$0.73	\$0.56	2001	\$7.2	29.2	\$0.54	\$0.25
82	\$11.9	19.7	\$0.78	\$0.61	02	\$7.9	33.4	\$0.54	\$0.24
83	\$11.3	18.5	\$0.80	\$0.61	03	\$7.9	35.2	\$0.54	\$0.22
84	\$10.4	16.7	\$0.80	\$0.62	04	\$8.0	35.9	\$0.54	\$0.22
85	\$8.9	17.7	\$0.82	\$0.50	05	\$10.2	39.8	\$0.54	\$0.26
86	\$9.1	17.3	\$0.82	\$0.52	06	\$8.6	37.8	\$0.54	\$0.23
87	\$6.1	15.3	\$0.80	\$0.40	07	\$8.1	35.5	\$0.54	\$0.23
88	\$7.8	14.4	\$0.81	\$0.54					
89	\$6.0	15.9	\$0.67	\$0.38					
90	\$5.4	17.4	\$0.52	\$0.31					
91	\$5.8	19.1	\$0.53	\$0.31					
92	\$4.7	17.7	\$0.54	\$0.27					
93	\$8.3	19.3	\$0.54	\$0.43					
94	\$8.6	22.0	\$0.54	\$0.39					
95	\$8.8	26.0	\$0.54	\$0.34					
96	\$6.9	25.9	\$0.54	\$0.26					
97	\$10.8	24.7	\$0.54	\$0.44					
98	\$9.3	27.4	\$0.54	\$0.34					
99	\$10.2	29.6	\$0.54	\$0.34					
00	\$6.8	30.0	\$0.54	\$0.23					

**Molybdenum Severance tax is on a cent per ton basis.**  
**The rate was cut by 2/3 in 1987.**

Severance Revenue from molybdenum							
Fiscal	Production		Base	Fiscal	Production		Base
Year	\$M	M Tons	Rate	Year	\$M	M Tons	Rate
1980	\$4.042	26.945	\$0.15				
81	\$4.104	27.050	\$0.15	2001	\$0.171	5.930	\$0.05
82	\$3.059	20.372	\$0.15	02	\$0.128	5.060	\$0.05
83	\$0.375	2.415	\$0.15	03	\$0.135	5.200	\$0.05
84	\$0.309	-	\$0.15	04	\$0.105	4.590	\$0.05
85	\$2.427	16.180	\$0.15	05	\$0.247	7.440	\$0.05
86	\$0.963	6.420	\$0.15	06	\$0.294	8.380	\$0.05
87	\$0.463	3.090	\$0.15	07	\$0.329	8.526	\$0.05
88	\$0.211	1.410	\$0.15				
89	\$0.269	5.370	\$0.05				
90	\$0.522	10.450	\$0.05				
91	\$0.461	9.230	\$0.05				
92	\$0.377	7.540	\$0.05				
93	\$0.322	6.450	\$0.05				
94	\$0.223	4.460	\$0.05				
95	\$0.295	5.900	\$0.05				
96	\$0.422	8.450	\$0.05				
97	\$0.371	7.420	\$0.05				
98	\$0.381	7.620	\$0.05				
99	\$0.338	6.750	\$0.05				
00	\$0.127	2.540	\$0.05				

## Other Metals pay a bit of severance tax to the state.

Severance Revenue from other minerals			
FY	\$M	FY	\$M
1980	\$0.00		
81	\$0.01	2001	\$0.19
82	\$0.00	02	\$0.16
83	\$0.01	03	\$0.72
84	(\$0.00)	04	\$0.62
85	\$0.00	05	\$0.57
86	\$0.00	06	\$1.20
87	\$0.00	07	\$1.48
88	\$0.03		
89	\$0.10		
90	\$0.05		
91	\$0.03		
92	(\$0.02)		
93	\$0.18		
94	(\$0.19)		
95	\$0.37		
96	\$0.44		
97	\$0.37		
98	\$0.26		
99	\$0.16		
00	\$0.36		

**Total severance tax revenue to the state has swung widely, due primarily to variation in the price and tax rate on oil and gas and large tax refunds.**

Fiscal Year	Severance Revenue \$M by mineral type			Total Tax Revenue	Fiscal Year	Severance Revenue \$M by mineral type			Total Tax Revenue
	Metals	Coal	Oil&Gas			Metals	Coal	Oil&Gas	
1980	\$4.0	\$11.1	\$8.0	\$23.1					
81	\$4.1	\$10.6	\$16.9	\$31.7	2001	\$0.4	\$7.2	\$54.4	\$61.9
82	\$3.1	\$11.9	\$33.9	\$48.9	02	\$0.3	\$7.9	\$48.9	\$57.1
83	\$0.4	\$11.3	\$14.7	\$26.4	03	\$0.9	\$7.9	\$23.6	\$32.3
84	\$0.3	\$10.4	\$18.1	\$28.8	04	\$0.7	\$8.0	\$107.1	\$115.9
85	\$2.4	\$8.9	\$12.6	\$23.9	05	\$0.8	\$10.2	\$135.4	\$146.4
86	\$1.0	\$9.1	\$11.6	\$21.7	06	\$1.5	\$8.6	\$201.7	\$211.8
87	\$0.5	\$6.1	\$5.0	\$11.6	07	\$1.8	\$8.8	\$125.9	\$136.5
88	\$0.2	\$7.8	\$7.3	\$15.3					
89	\$0.4	\$6.0	\$15.2	\$21.6					
90	\$0.6	\$5.4	\$8.5	\$14.4					
91	\$0.5	\$5.8	\$15.6	\$21.9					
92	\$0.4	\$4.7	\$10.4	\$15.5					
93	\$0.5	\$8.3	\$13.5	\$22.3					
94	\$0.0	\$8.6	\$6.5	\$15.2					
95	\$0.3	\$8.8	\$1.6	\$10.7					
96	\$0.4	\$6.9	\$7.6	\$14.8					
97	\$0.7	\$10.8	\$18.7	\$30.3					
98	\$0.6	\$9.3	\$19.8	\$29.7					
99	\$0.5	\$10.2	\$23.2	\$33.9					
00	\$0.5	\$6.8	\$24.6	\$31.9					

## **Slide 30**

**Severance tax revenue to the state is divided in two halves. 50% goes to the Local Government Severance Tax Fund in the Department of Local Affairs for distribution to local governments via the Energy and Mineral Impact grant/loan program, with 15% (7.5% of total state revenues) going out as the Direct Distribution on the basis of the reported residence of severance taxpayer employees.**

**The other 50% goes to the Severance Tax Trust fund. 50% of this (25% of total state revenues) goes into a perpetual account for use as loans by the Colorado Water Conservation Board. The second 50% (25% of total state revenues) goes into the Operational Account for funding of the operating costs of various mineral programs in the Department of Natural Resources.**

**Over the years the Trust Fund half has been distributed to support capital construction projects, UMTRAP and to offset general fund budget shortfalls. The assignment of the Trust Fund half to Department of Natural Resources projects began in 1996.**

Distribution of Annual Severance Tax Revenue \$M									
	CWCB	DNR	General	DoLA		CWCB	DNR	General	DoLA
Fiscal	Perpetual	Operating	Fund	Local	Fiscal	Perpetual	Operating	Fund	Local
Year	Fund	Account		Fund	Year	Fund	Account		Fund
1980	\$4.0		\$13.8	\$5.4					
81	\$5.4		\$21.1	\$5.2	2001	\$15.5	\$15.5	\$0.0	\$31.0
82	\$24.4		\$0.0	\$24.3	02	\$14.3	\$14.3	\$0.0	\$28.6
83	\$0.1		\$13.1	\$13.1	03	\$8.1	\$8.1	\$0.0	\$16.2
84	\$0.0		\$14.4	\$14.4	04	\$29.0	\$29.0	\$0.0	\$57.9
85	\$0.1		\$12.0	\$11.9	05	\$36.6	\$36.6	\$0.0	\$73.2
86	\$10.8		\$0.0	\$10.8	06	\$52.9	\$52.9	\$0.0	\$105.9
87	\$5.8		\$0.0	\$5.8	07	\$34.1	\$34.1	\$0.0	\$68.4
88	\$7.7		\$8.0	\$7.7					
89	\$0.0		\$10.8	\$10.8					
90	\$0.0		\$7.1	\$7.3					
91	\$0.0		\$10.9	\$10.9					
92	\$0.0		\$7.7	\$7.7					
93	\$0.0		\$11.6	\$10.7					
94	\$0.0		\$9.4	\$5.7					
95	\$1.1		\$4.9	\$4.7					
96	\$3.7	\$3.7	\$0.0	\$7.4					
97	\$7.6	\$7.6	\$0.0	\$15.1					
98	\$7.4	\$7.4	\$0.0	\$14.9					
99	\$8.5	\$8.5	\$0.0	\$17.0					
00	\$8.0	\$8.0	\$0.0	\$16.0					

# Actual expenditures from the various severance tax funds have varied with the cycles of state and local government budget needs.

Expenditure of Severance from Annual Tax Revenue and Fund Balance \$M											
				General	DoLA					General	DoLA
Fiscal	Total	CWCB	DNR	Fund	Local	Fiscal	Total	CWCB	DNR	Fund	Local
Year		Loans	Programs	Equivalent	Projects	Year		Loans	Programs	Equivalent	Projects
1980	\$16.2	\$0.0		\$13.8	\$2.4						
81	\$29.3	\$0.0		\$21.1	\$8.2	2001	\$59.7	\$18.4	\$4.6	\$15.3	\$21.3
82	\$12.1	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$12.1	02	\$57.5	\$1.8	\$6.8	\$26.2	\$22.7
83	\$63.7	\$0.0		\$49.5	\$14.3	03	\$45.1	\$3.0	\$6.4	\$7.9	\$27.8
84	\$27.4	\$0.0		\$14.4	\$13.0	04	\$42.4	\$4.9	\$7.8	\$6.5	\$23.2
85	\$27.5	\$0.0		\$12.0	\$15.6	05	\$95.5	\$6.5	\$6.2	\$40.6	\$42.2
86	\$12.8	\$0.0		\$2.0	\$10.8	06	\$134.1	\$29.2	\$11.9	\$29.3	\$63.7
87	\$8.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$8.5	07	\$149.8	\$18.7	\$9.2	\$41.7	\$80.3
88	\$12.9	\$0.0		\$8.0	\$4.8						
89	\$18.4	\$0.0		\$12.8	\$5.6						
90	\$17.6	\$0.0		\$9.7	\$7.9						
91	\$35.0	\$0.0		\$27.7	\$7.3						
92	\$21.5	\$0.0		\$12.7	\$8.8						
93	\$23.6	\$0.0		\$16.6	\$7.0						
94	\$13.5	\$0.0		\$9.4	\$4.1						
95	\$10.7	\$0.0		\$5.0	\$5.7						
96	\$10.4	\$0.0		\$5.0	\$5.4						
97	\$12.6	\$0.0	\$3.0	\$5.0	\$4.6						
98	\$10.9	\$0.0	\$2.0	\$0.0	\$8.9						
99	\$22.9	\$8.0	\$3.0	\$0.1	\$11.8						
00	\$23.6	\$0.0	\$4.0	\$0.3	\$19.3						

## Federal mineral lease revenues to the state have been relatively steady.

Calendar							
Year	Federal Mineral Lease Revenue to the State				Total		
1980	Calendar		Oil &	Bonus &	State		Federal
	Year	Coal	Gas	Other	Receipts	Settlement	Deductions
81	82	17%	83%	1%	\$42.8	\$0.0	\$0.0
82	83	18%	84%	-2%	\$43.7	(\$2.6)	\$0.0
83	84	19%	80%	1%	\$51.6	(\$2.7)	\$0.0
84	85	17%	69%	15%	\$45.4	(\$3.2)	\$0.0
85	86	27%	53%	20%	\$41.3	(\$4.2)	\$0.0
86	87	24%	61%	15%	\$34.3	(\$4.5)	\$0.0
87	88	22%	62%	16%	\$30.3	(\$2.8)	\$0.0
88	89	24%	63%	13%	\$34.6	(\$3.2)	\$0.0
89	90	23%	53%	24%	\$45.7	\$13.6	\$0.0
90	91	30%	52%	18%	\$54.7	\$11.6	(\$4.1)
91	92	26%	59%	16%	\$42.0	\$9.6	(\$3.6)
92	93	33%	62%	5%	\$34.5	(\$1.0)	(\$3.0)
93	94	51%	47%	2%	\$37.1	(\$6.5)	(\$2.8)
94	95	34%	52%	14%	\$31.8	(\$2.6)	(\$2.5)
95	96	37%	56%	7%	\$32.4	(\$3.6)	(\$2.7)
96	97	42%	68%	-10%	\$44.0	(\$9.2)	(\$2.2)
97	98	39%	45%	16%	\$41.2	\$0.0	(\$2.0)
98	99	46%	42%	12%	\$38.5	\$0.0	(\$2.4)
99	00	33%	50%	17%	\$47.6	\$0.0	(\$2.8)
00	01	28%	53%	19%	\$64.6	\$0.0	(\$1.0)
01	02	41%	60%	-1%	\$41.6	(\$7.4)	(\$0.8)
02	03	18%	57%	25%	\$63.1	\$0.0	(\$1.7)
03	04	23%	59%	18%	\$89.9	\$0.0	(\$5.2)
04	05	16%	67%	17%	\$114.8	\$0.0	(\$8.6)
05	06	17%	70%	14%	\$144.1	\$0.0	(\$13.9)
06	07E	17%	67%	15%	\$126.0	\$0.0	(\$9.8)



**Federal mineral lease revenues to the state come from federal lands, which are predominately in the western half of the state.**

Percent of Federal Mineral Lease Revenue by Quad				
Calendar				
Year	NorthWest	NorthEast	SouthEast	SouthWest
83	85%	2%	2%	11%
84	79%	2%	4%	16%
85	70%	2%	5%	24%
86	72%	1%	5%	23%
87	71%	1%	5%	23%
88	67%	1%	7%	25%
89	71%	2%	6%	21%
90	78%	1%	3%	19%
91	82%	1%	2%	16%
92	71%	1%	2%	26%
93	72%	1%	2%	25%
94	78%	1%	-1%	22%
95	65%	1%	1%	33%
96	79%	1%	1%	19%
97	72%	1%	1%	26%
98	69%	1%	1%	29%
99	70%	1%	0%	29%
00	74%	1%	1%	24%
01	67%	1%	1%	30%
02	66%	1%	1%	32%
03	65%	1%	2%	32%
04	64%	1%	1%	33%
05	66%	1%	1%	31%
06	68%	1%	1%	30%
07E	65%	1%	1%	33%

**Federal Mineral Lease revenues are collected by the federal Minerals Management Service in the U.S. Department of Interior. These revenues come from the leases of federal lands for mineral production. Roughly 50% of the revenues collected on federal leases in Colorado are transferred by the U.S. Government to the Colorado State Treasurer. From the State Treasurer, the distribution of these funds is conducted under state legislative statute C.R.S.34-63. This statute operates on a cascade formula basis to distribute funds to the state agencies counties, cities, and school districts through a number of different programs. The formula operated as follows:**

**First Cut:** Every quarter the State Treasurer totals up the receipts from the federal government, including interest earnings, which have been identified by county of origin. 25 percent of these receipts are transferred to the State School Fund in the state's Department of Education, 10 percent to the Colorado Water Conservation Board in the state's Department of Natural Resources, and 25% to the Local Government Mineral Lease Fund in the state's Department of Local Affairs. The remaining 50% is then calculated for each county and an amount up to \$200,000 is prepared for distribution.

**Spillover:** Any amounts over \$200,000 in each county is pooled in a "spillover" calculation which is distributed to the State School Fund until the total in this "spillover" calculation reached \$10.7 million.

**Second Cut:** Once the \$10.7 million spillover requirement is fulfilled, any funds left in those counties which had reached the \$200,000 threshold on their distributions in the first cut are set aside for the county up to a second threshold of \$1.2 million. This county allocation is then divided up into three portions: one for the school districts in the county, one for towns in the county and the remainder for the county government. The percent distributed to school districts is set by statute at a minimum of 25% and can be increased by the county commissioners out of the portion that would have otherwise gone to them. Similarly, the portion to towns is set as at least 37.5% of the amount of the county allocation above \$250,000. Again, this percent can be increased by the county commissioners out of the share that would have otherwise gone to them. The resulting payments to school districts are then split among school districts in a county on the basis of reported enrollment. The resulting payments to towns within a county are distributed proportional to population within towns.

**Overflow:** After the county allocations in the Second Cut have been fulfilled, there can remain funds above \$1.2 million in some counties, which funds are allocated to the "Overflow". The Overflow is split evenly between the State School Fund and the local government grant fund in the Department of Local Affairs.

**Direct Distribution:** Finally, statute instructs that 25% of the Overflow distributed to the Department of Local Affairs shall be distributed to the towns and counties on the basis of the severance taxpayer employee residence reports.

**Federal mineral lease revenues to the state are distributed in a complex “hold harmless cascade” formula set in state statute. The majority of federal mineral lease revenues to the state is distributed to the state school fund.**

Federal Mineral Lease Distribution in Colorado						
	Total	State Public	State		Direct to	Grants to
Calendar	State	School	Water	UMTRAP	Local	Local
Year	Receipts	Fund	Board		Govs	Govs
83	\$43.7	\$23.7	\$4.4	\$0.2	\$7.0	\$8.4
84	\$51.6	\$27.1	\$5.2	\$0.7	\$8.6	\$10.0
85	\$45.4	\$23.9	\$4.5	\$1.8	\$8.3	\$6.9
86	\$41.3	\$22.4	\$4.1	\$2.0	\$7.1	\$5.7
87	\$34.3	\$19.5	\$3.4	\$0.0	\$5.6	\$5.8
88	\$30.3	\$17.8	\$3.0	\$0.0	\$4.8	\$4.7
89	\$34.6	\$19.6	\$3.5	\$2.0	\$5.8	\$3.8
90	\$45.7	\$24.8	\$4.6	\$0.0	\$6.9	\$9.3
91	\$54.7	\$29.4	\$5.5	\$3.0	\$7.4	\$9.4
92	\$42.0	\$23.1	\$4.2	\$5.5	\$6.6	\$2.6
93	\$34.5	\$19.7	\$3.5	\$0.0	\$5.4	\$5.9
94	\$37.1	\$20.9	\$3.7	\$0.0	\$5.7	\$6.7
95	\$31.8	\$18.2	\$3.2	\$0.0	\$5.5	\$4.9
96	\$32.4	\$18.8	\$3.2	\$0.0	\$5.0	\$5.3
97	\$44.0	\$23.2	\$4.4	\$0.0	\$8.6	\$7.7
98	\$41.2	\$21.9	\$4.1	\$0.0	\$8.3	\$6.8
99	\$38.5	\$20.9	\$3.8	\$0.0	\$7.6	\$6.2
00	\$47.6	\$24.7	\$4.8	\$0.0	\$9.4	\$8.7
01	\$64.6	\$31.9	\$6.5	\$0.0	\$12.8	\$13.5
02	\$41.6	\$22.2	\$4.2	\$0.0	\$8.1	\$7.1
03	\$63.1	\$31.2	\$6.3	\$0.0	\$12.6	\$13.0
04	\$89.9	\$44.1	\$9.0	\$0.0	\$15.1	\$21.7
05	\$114.8	\$55.9	\$11.5	\$0.0	\$17.8	\$29.6
06	\$144.1	\$70.4	\$14.4	\$0.0	\$19.9	\$39.4
07E	\$126.0	\$61.3	\$12.6	\$0.0	\$18.9	\$33.2

**The cascade method of distribution of federal royalties distributes both directly to local governments and indirectly to local governments through state distribution funds.**

<b>Calendar Year</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	
<b>Total Colorado Receipts</b>	\$41,568,853	\$63,071,667	\$89,860,209	\$114,791,688	\$144,059,377	
from Oil and Gas	\$15,074,411	\$29,805,841	\$46,106,713	\$68,203,036	\$86,724,349	
from Coal	\$16,459,014	\$11,038,680	\$20,642,753	\$18,222,512	\$23,773,694	
from Other Production	\$2,743,600	\$7,772,371	\$8,178,139	\$10,463,931	\$15,179,302	
from non Production Rents and Bonus	\$7,520,819	\$14,224,297	\$14,932,553	\$17,902,294	\$18,382,056	
<b>Distribution of Colorado Receipts</b>	\$41,568,853	\$63,071,667	\$89,860,209	\$114,791,688	\$144,059,377	
Counties	\$3,852,438	\$5,400,398	\$5,595,257	\$6,158,428	\$6,219,174	
School Districts	\$2,103,826	\$3,044,457	\$3,391,473	\$3,724,617	\$3,790,352	
Towns	\$1,882,855	\$2,991,811	\$3,401,565	\$3,815,132	\$3,951,801	
Direct Distribution to Town & Counties	\$280,663	\$1,174,896	\$2,730,226	\$4,124,708	\$5,921,045	
CWCB	\$4,156,885	\$6,307,167	\$8,986,021	\$11,479,169	\$14,405,938	
State School Fund	\$22,214,867	\$31,167,501	\$44,085,957	\$55,896,755	\$70,399,025	
DoLA Grant Program	\$7,077,318	\$12,985,438	\$21,669,710	\$29,592,878	\$39,372,042	
<b>Distribution of Colorado Receipts</b>	<b>CY2002</b>	<b>CY2003</b>	<b>CY2004</b>	<b>CY2005</b>	<b>CY2006</b>	<b>average</b>
Counties	9.3%	8.6%	6.2%	5.4%	4.3%	8.0%
School Districts	5.1%	4.8%	3.8%	3.2%	2.6%	4.6%
Towns	4.5%	4.7%	3.8%	3.3%	2.7%	4.4%
Direct Distribution to Towns & County	0.7%	1.9%	3.0%	3.6%	4.1%	1.9%
CWCB	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
State School Fund	53.4%	49.4%	49.1%	48.7%	48.9%	50.6%
DOLA Grants	17.0%	20.6%	24.1%	25.8%	27.3%	20.6%